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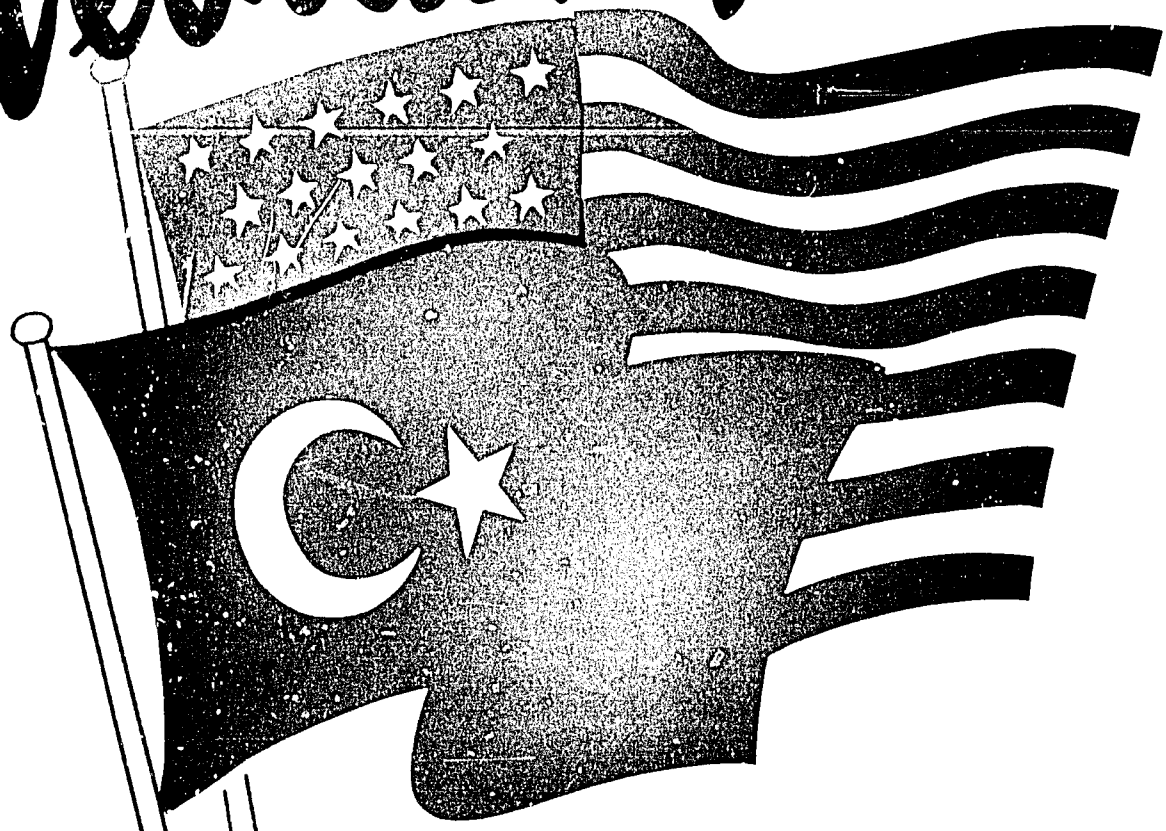
Nebraska in Turkey



A.I.D.
Reference Center

Semiannual Report

Turkish University Program

January 1, 1966

June 30, 1966

COVER PAGE

The cover of this report was designed by Clifford Hollestelle, an artist for the Department of Information of the University of Nebraska. The idea for the cover was derived from the sight of the United States flag and the Turkish flag side by side in front of the Hilton Hotel in Istanbul. It is essential to the free world that these flags continue to fly together to represent the cooperative effort that exists in maintaining the freedom and dignity of the individual. The University of Nebraska/AID project of assisting education in Turkey is based on the necessity of the education of the populace.

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UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA - AID CONTRACT PROGRAM

In accordance with provisions of Contract No. AID/nesa-188 Appendix A - Article IV, we submit herewith the progress report covering the period January 1, 1966 to June 30, 1966.

Jason S. Webster, Coordinator
Uni. Nebraska Turkish Program

E. F. Frolik, Dean
College of Agriculture and Home Economics

Entered into Contract	March 28, 1955	
Amendments	May 3, 1955	July 3, 1956
	June 29, 1955	September 22, 1956
	August 5, 1955	January 5, 1957
	September 19, 1955	November 22, 1957
	March 16, 1956	
Superseded by New Contract,	May 19, 1958	
Amendments	June, 1959	May, 1962
	September, 1959	August, 1963
	June, 1960	June, 1964
Superseded by New Contract,	July 1, 1965	

SCOPE: Render technical advice and assistance to Turkey for the purpose of improving the economic development and general welfare of Turkey by assistance to its Ataturk University.

Conditions Governing Operations: Services provided in Turkey are an integral part of the United States AID and will be performed under the general policy guidance of the USAID Director; the University of Nebraska will be responsible for all professional and technical details of the contract and shall keep the USAID Director currently informed of the progress of the project.

COORDINATOR'S COMMENTS

by

Jason S. Webster

During the past ten years, there have been periods of time when the growth of Ataturk, on the outskirts of Erzurum, Turkey, has appeared to be at a snail's pace. The photograph of the campus buildings, sent by Dr. Hanway for this report, shows that progress has been made in the physical plant in spite of difficulties. The early planners of the campus were wise in providing for adequate room for expansion, therefore, a photograph can hardly include all of the buildings. This photograph does not include the faculty aprrtments nor the agricultural field laboratory buildings. Most universities are faced with the problem of campus expansion due to a lack of room for buildings. This will not be so with Ataturk University for many years. This will be an attractive campus when the landscaping has had a few more years to develop.

Other photographs in this report illustrate the agricultural research and extension areas that are developing, and the active part being taken by former members of the Participant Program who studied in the United States. Many more well-trained staff members must be prepared for the future. These cannot all be trained in the United States. Some can be trained at the American University at Beirut. The majority should be trained by a greatly expanded and improved graduate program at Ataturk University. More efficient use of the developing staff, together with more rapid advancement of those who merit it, must be encouraged. This subject is discussed more fully in this report by others.

The problem of obtaining Turkish staff members is serious and will continue to be serious until the junior staff advances, and the positions are made attractive enough to retain the present staff and attract others. In like manner, the expansion of the Nebraska staff becomes more difficult every year. We cannot substitute quantity for quality in obtaining staff. At present, we need a Math-Physics advisor and an English-linguistic advisor.

Dr. Deane Carter, former Nebraska staff member, suggested that we list all former members who have worked in Turkey and their addresses in our reports. Our first attempt has some missing addresses which we hope to be able to supply in later reports.

FORMER NEBRASKA STAFF IN TURKEY

NAME	ADDRESS
Alexander, M. A.	1433 No. 37 St., Lincoln, Nebraska 68503
Allen, Harold L.	538 So. 24 St., Lincoln, Nebraska 68510
Anderson, Albin T.	1840 Memorial Drive, Lincoln, Nebraska 68502
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Blunn, Cecil T.	522 Lyncrest Drive, Lincoln, Nebraska 68510
Carter, Deane G.	435 West North St., Fayetteville, Arkansas
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Collings, Wayne	2700 Van Dorn, Lincoln, Nebraska 68502
Conard, Elverne C.	1202 No. 45 St., Lincoln, Nebraska 68503
Crowe, Lawrence K.	2636 No. 56 St., Lincoln, Nebraska 68507
Fox, Robert L.	College of Agriculture, Uni. of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Frutchey, Cecil W.	
Goodding, Homer T.	1430 No. 38 St., Lincoln, Nebraska 68503
Harper, Mrs. Horace J.	1523 North Main, Stillwater, Oklahoma
Harrell, Bryant E.	Sycamore Landing, R. R. 3, Williamsburg, Va.
Hoiberg, Otto G.	2010 So. 26 St., Lincoln, Nebraska 68502
Judge, Homer V. (East Pakistan)	USAID/Texas A & M, APO New York 09683
Keller, Mrs. Orvis	College Box 159, Hofstra College, Hempstead, New York
Kroontje, Wybe	Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061
Lebedeff, Mrs. James (Evelyn Morrow)	CARE, Inc., Central Post Office, Box 55, Mosul, Iraq

FORMER NEBRASKA STAFF IN TURKEY (Continued)

NAME	ADDRESS
McKenzie, Fred	
Nervik, Ottar	
Palmer, Edgar Z.	2415 Winthrop Road, Lincoln, Nebraska 68502
Ray, W. W.	2142 Lake St., Lincoln, Nebraska 68502
Rokahr, Mary	1743 So. 24 St., Lincoln, Nebraska 68502
Schneider, Carl J.	3210 So. 29 St., Lincoln, Nebraska 68502
Simms, Mrs. B. T.	4516 2nd St. North, Arlington, Virginia
Smith, Stanley A.	408 Michigan Ave., Pullman, Washington
Steele, John C.	1220 No. 44 St., Lincoln, Nebraska 68503
Swift, Lloyd H.	2210 Sewell, Lincoln, Nebraska 68502
Vennix, Arthur J.	RFD 8, Lincoln, Nebraska
Weaver, H. Lloyd	2740 Royal Court, Lincoln, Nebraska 68502
Weigel, Paul	1918 Leavenworth, Manhattan, Kansas
Weldon, Marcus D.	1420 Urbana Lane, Lincoln, Nebraska 68505
Wheeler, Mrs. Ernest J.	531 Ann At., East Lansing, Michigan 48823
Winter, Mrs. John M.	505 Via Del N. Orte, La Jolla, California

FORMER NEBRASKA SECRETARIES IN TURKEY

NAME	ADDRESS
Ames, Mercedes A.	4123 Randolph, Lincoln, Nebraska 68510
Crawford, Shirley	#812 Grosvenor Park Apts., 10401 Grosvenor Place, Rockville, Md. 20852
Crowe, Mrs. Vera	2636 No. 56 St., Lincoln, Nebraska 68507
Hughes, Regina (Mrs. Fred Clonninger)	3901 No. 11, Carter Lake, Omaha, Nebraska 68110
Lesoing, Doris	1545 D St., Lincoln, Nebraska 68502
Magorian, Mary Lou (Mrs. Ron Sherk)	8011 Reno Road, Lincoln, Nebraska 68505
McCullough, Sally	American Red Cross, U.S. Army Hospital APO U.S. Forces 09757
Neeman, Bonnie (Mrs. Carl Brenneman)	4640 Ramodell Ave., La Crescenta, California
Nelson, Virginia Louise (Mrs. Geo. Bass, Jr.)	1493 Willis Mill Rd., S.W. Atlanta 11, Atlanta, Georgia 30311
Souchek, Robert	
Swanstrom, W. Wylene (Mrs. James Twombly)	
Wollen, Mary Jane (Mrs. Don R. Sapp)	318-4th Ave., Box 51, Copple, Pa. 16136
Woods, Beth (Mrs. Norman Howarth)	11218 Hogan Rd., Gaines, Michigan

PERSONNEL
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA STAFF IN TURKEY
January 1, 1966 - June 30, 1966

NAME	POSITION	FROM	TO*
Bliven, Bonita	Secretary-Ankara	Feb. 25, 1965	Feb. 24, 1967
Bresson, Amel L.	Prof. Chemistry	Sept.27, 1965	Sept.26, 1967
Doane, Ted H.	Prof. Ag. Extension	May 9, 1964	June 30, 1966
Dunkelberg, George H.	Prof. Ag. Engineering	Jan. 8, 1966	Jan. 7, 1968
Fenske, Leo J.	Prof. Ag. Management	Oct. 8, 1960	Sept.22, 1967
Hanway, Donald G.	Chief Advisor, Nebraska Group	June 21, 1965	June 20, 1967
Perrin, Marie Louise	Secretary	June 3, 1965	June 2, 1967
Ross, James G.	Prof. Plant Science	Mar. 24, 1966	Mar. 23, 1968
Weihing, John L.	Prof. Plant Science	Feb. 1, 1964	Jan. 7, 1966

Above staff members at Ataturk University, Erzurum, Turkey unless specified Ankara, Turkey.

* Departure date from Turkey.

ATATURK PARTICIPANTS IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AID CONTRACT PROGRAM AS OF JUNE 30, 1966

NAME	FIELD OF INTEREST	LOCATION	ARRIVAL IN US	TERMINATION
AKMUT, Ozdemir	Economics	Uni. Nebraska	Aug. 8, 1965	Aug. 7, 1967
ASLAN, Demir	Economics	Uni. Nebraska	Aug. 8, 1965	Aug. 7, 1967
BAYDAR, Saffet	Plant Pathology	Uni. Nebraska	Jan. 25, 1966	Jan. 24, 1968
BEYGU, Sara	Chemistry	Uni. Nebraska	Jan. 24, 1964	Aug. 20, 1967
CELEBI, Hayati	Soils	Uni. Nebraska	July 8, 1964	Sept.20, 1966
DUZKAYA, Mehmet	Mathematics	Uni. Nebraska	Jan. 27, 1964	Sept.20, 1966
ERGIN, Seckin	English	Uni. Nebraska	Aug. 6, 1965	Aug. 5, 1967
GULTEN, Sefkati	Ag. Economics	Uni. Nebraska	Aug. 8, 1965	Aug. 7, 1967
ISYAR, Yuksel	Ag. Economics	Uni. Nebraska	Aug. 8, 1965	Aug. 7, 1967
KOYCU, Coskun	Plant Science	Uni. Nebraska	Jan. 25, 1966	Jan. 24, 1968
KUSHAN, Battal	Ag. Economics	Uni. Nebraska	Aug. 8, 1965	Aug. 7, 1967
LELOGLU, Necdet	Bacteriology	Uni. Nebraska	Jan. 27, 1964	Sept.20, 1966
LELOGLU, Selahattin	Vet. Science	Uni. Nebraska	Jan. 25, 1966	Jan. 24, 1968

FORMER PARTICIPANTS UNDER UNI. NEBR. AID/CONTRACT PROGRAM NOW UNDER ASSISTANTSHIPS

AKSOY, Ahyan	Animal Science	Uni. Nebraska	Jan. 27, 1964	June 30, 1968
ALPAN, Orhan	Animal Breeding	Oregon State	Jan. 22, 1962	Jan. 17, 1967
BAYSAL, Ismet	Plant Science	Uni. Alberta	Sept. 6, 1963	Aug. 31, 1967
KIP, Ergun	Ag. Economics	Uni. California	Sept. 6, 1963	June 30, 1967
YILDIZ, Attila	Chemistry	Uni.No.Carolina	Sept.12, 1963	July 1, 1967

FORMER PARTICIPANT UNDER UNI. NEBR. AID/CONTRACT PROGRAM NOW PERSONALLY FINANCED

OZDENGIZ, Ali	Ag. Engineering	Uni. California	Sept.11, 1963	Dec. , 1966

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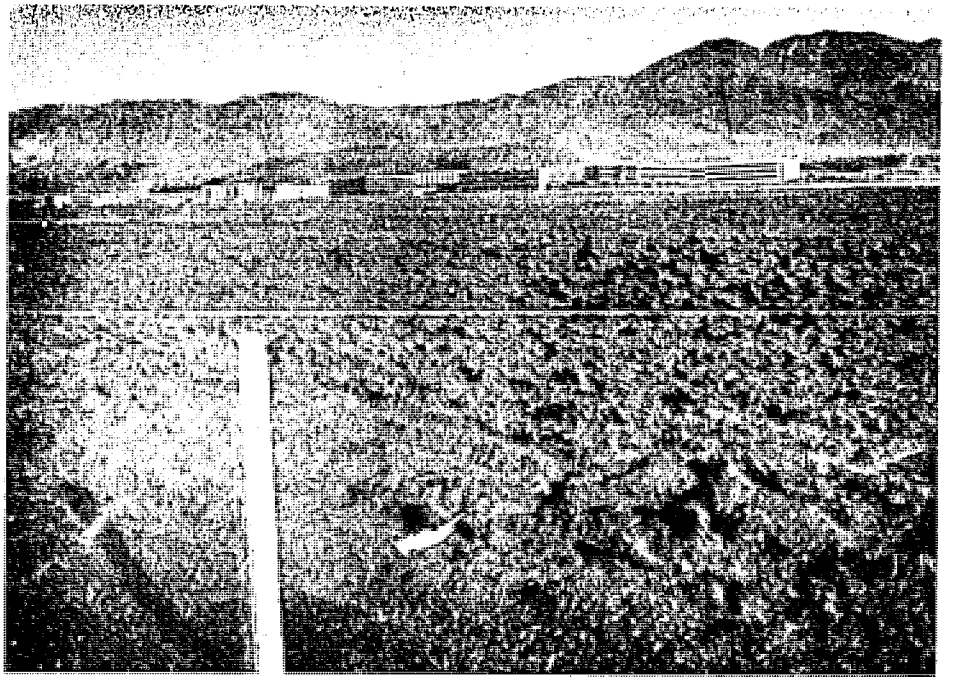
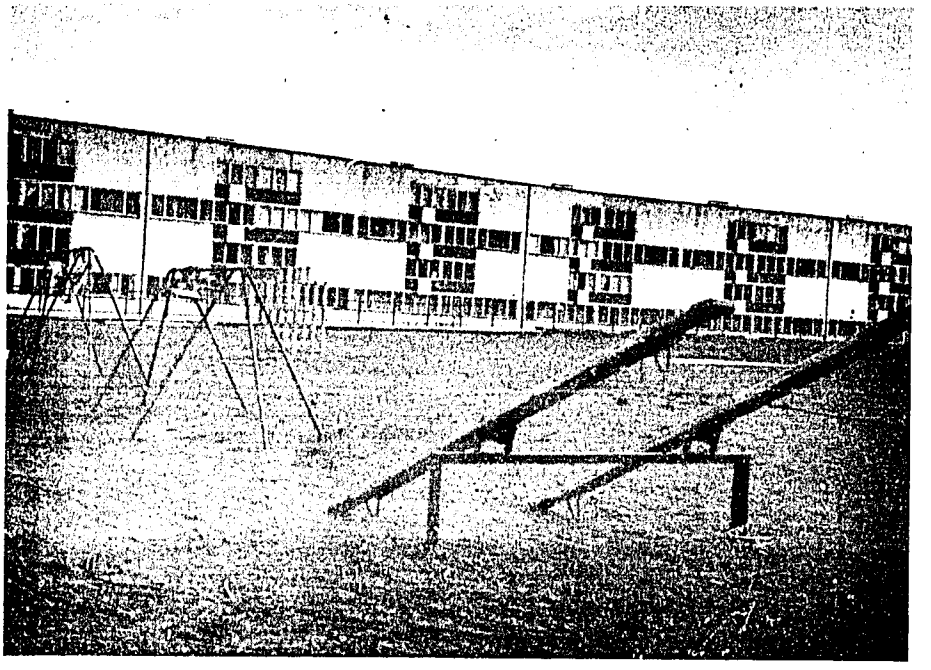


Major buildings on Ataturk University campus, not including staff housing units



Children's playground behind 3-bedroom faculty apartments.

Dr. J. G. Ross discusses a wheat variety experiment with Assistants Erol Gunel (left) and Nazmi Oruc (right).

Nevzat Sisman, Assistant in Ag Engineering, (standing on the tractor track) discusses land leveling for irrigation.

Ataturk University field day visitors show great interest in experimental pasture plantings established by Dr. Fahrettin Tosun.

Field Day visitors inspect the Brown Swiss calves of the University herd. In the background is the Merino flock used in the University's sheep improvement program.

REPORT OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA GROUP IN TURKEY

January 1, 1966 to June 30, 1966

Donald G. Hanway, Chief Advisor

I. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENT

Future Plans and Need for Change in Law

Most significant of all activities in the first half of 1966 was the continued planning for the future development of Ataturk University. This was based on the five-year development plan prepared by Rector Osman Okyar and his staff and presented to the Ministry of Education in November, 1965. Vice Chancellor Adam C. Breckenridge and Dean Edward W. Janike of the University of Nebraska and Mr. Wesley S. Smith, representing USAID/Ankara, met with the Rector and members of his staff in early April. The scope and nature of extended, expanded AID support to Ataturk University through a proposed new contract with the University of Nebraska extending to 1972 or 1973 was discussed. By June 30, a draft of the proposed E-1 was nearing completion in the AID Mission for submission to AID/Washington.

The scope of assistance to Ataturk University is greatly increased in the new proposal. The program is expanded to total institution development for playing a leadership role in economic, social, and cultural advancement for the 18 provinces of Eastern Turkey, rather than being restricted principally to agriculture. Although agriculture will remain very important in the total effort, increased attention will be given to strengthening the basic sciences, business and economics, and other areas of the Letters and Science Faculty; to strengthening the basic science and administrative programs in Medicine; to development of a Home Economics Department; and to possible addition of programs in Veterinary Medicine, Education, and the Social Sciences and Humanities.

Plans call for initiation of a graduate program. By providing American staff to teach graduate courses in English until qualified Turkish staff become available, a start toward offering advanced training for M.S. and eventually Ph.D. degrees is proposed. Turkey will benefit greatly from having a university with a graduate program patterned after those in American institutions. It will give better advanced training to its own staff members at the post-graduate level. It will begin to serve the advanced training needs of other departments of government and industry, eliminating the need to send all students abroad for training, and developing as an information and leadership

base for Turkey.

With a change in law, the proposed program provides help in improving the functioning of the University administration, its administrative services, library, and student activity areas.

The major limitation of Ataturk University in carrying out necessary teaching, research, and extension roles to serve Eastern Turkey is inadequacy of staff in both numbers and training. At the time the 5-year development plan was completed in November, 1965, the University had only 14 Turkish staff members with the rank of Docent or Professor. This included the Rector and Deans of the two faculties. The low number of experienced, senior staff means limited leadership in program development. The proposed program puts greatest emphasis on the staff development program. It provides for strengthening English teaching, an essential to participant training or initiation of a graduate program. Most participants will be sent for Master's degrees. Those showing the capability are to be carried through the Ph.D. degrees. Only by developing a strong core of staff with strong Ph.D. degrees can we leave Ataturk University the necessary academic leadership to carry forward development of its undergraduate and graduate programs.

But staff development per se is not the goal. The goal is a program directed to the priority needs of Eastern Turkey. The undergraduate and graduate teaching programs must provide the trained leadership needed. Research must provide adapted crop varieties, sound soil management systems, systems for economical production of livestock, plans for improved machinery and buildings, and the guides for sound marketing and improved business practice. Ataturk University must become the information base of Eastern Turkey if it is to play its role. This means, in addition, having an extension service that assembles and interprets all information pertinent to the priority problems, develops with other agencies plans for its application, and, finally, trains specialists to implement the plans. To be able to have materials, data, and recommendations pertinent to the needs of the widely different areas of Eastern Turkey will require regional stations to carry out good applied research and extension specialist programs. The proposal will help provide personnel and equipment to initiate action programs at five regional locations.

The proposed staff development program is ambitious. Although limited, the staff has reached a "take-off" point in program development capability. There is a core of training and experience. There are now 30 staff members who have had participant training. But the University Administration is faced with development of policies for both assignment of staff to priority program needs and the recruitment and training of new staff.

Most new assistants have no knowledge of English. Our experience the last year shows that such persons will require about 1500 hours of classroom instruction to reach the level of proficiency required for

graduate work. Intensive English programs consider 30 classroom hours per week, along with outside study, as full time. Thus, a full year of full-time English study will be involved. New assistants need to become acquainted with their department and their potential role in it. The staff also needs a chance to evaluate them before sending them for participant training. Thus, two years will be required to prepare most new assistants for participant training. This "lead time" is a very important consideration in the proposed program. Early recruitment is imperative, and all levels of Ataturk administration from Department Chairman through the Deans to the Rector must give emphasis to an effective recruiting program.

The proposed commodity program is designed to provide, as rapidly as trained personnel will allow, those supplementary items of equipment for teaching and research necessary for implementation of an expanded program.

Implementation of the extended, expanded program has been made contingent on the Government of Turkey passing an appropriate law for Ataturk University. The laws under which the University presently operates preclude successful development of a modern institution. They do not provide the Rector with necessary positions or control of organization for effective administration of university operations. Perhaps most serious is the failure of the system to provide for promotion of the productive staff members and their reward on the basis of their contribution to the institution's program. In fact, the contribution of an individual in teaching, research, or extension is hardly considered in the present set of "degrees" (not ranks) Doctor, Docent, and Professor. Ataturk University Administration is not in control of the awarding of these "degrees" for its staff. It has relatively little influence on salary determinations, these being according to an established scale based on degree and tenure. This system rewards personal advancement through the degree sequence. Monetarily, the staff member who concentrates his efforts on degree requirements and minimizes his activities in teaching and research not directly contributing to degree requirements advances most rapidly. The degree held rather than ability and performance on the job is the established qualification for the administrative posts of Chairman and Dean. This precludes using available staff to their full advantage. It prevents moving the capable, productive individual into the leadership positions where he can contribute most to the University program. Until merit of staff can be the basis for promotion in rank and salary, the University is handicapped in its development to the extent that excellence, a first requirement for a modern university, is precluded.

Medical Faculty

In February, 1966, the first major contingent of the new Ataturk University Medical Faculty arrived in Erzurum. They took over operation of the City Hospital and will use it as the training hospital until a

new one is built on the campus. In a matter of a few weeks, 55 doctors were on the staff in Erzurum. This is a tribute to the forward planning of Dr. Ihsan Dogramaci, Head of the Hacettepe Science Center in Ankara. Most of the doctors were on the Hacettepe staff and chose to be a part of the development of the new faculty in Eastern Turkey. They brought with them a spirit of pioneering and dedication that has had a significant impact on the city and the region.

In 1965, the Ministry of Health activated a system of nationalized health units in Erzurum province. By official protocol and a cooperative spirit, the new Medical Faculty has assumed an active role of leadership in the public health program represented by the nationalized health units in the province. They will provide continued supervision, assistance, and training for the doctors in the village units. At the same time, the medical students will all get part of their training from working in the village units. The arrangement appears to be unique and has the potential of becoming one of the strongest public health programs in the world.

In April, the first class of 24 medical students started their training in the integrated system of teaching adopted here. This group had had their pre-med training at Hacettepe. This will continue until the basic science program of Ataturk University becomes strong enough to give good pre-medical training.

The enthusiasm and dedication of this group of doctors must be fostered and maintained by necessary assistance in improving their hospital so it is modern in standards and facilities. An addition to the building will be started this summer to provide the laboratories needed for diagnosis and control, and additional operating rooms with improved sterility and sanitary conditions. Director James Grant of the AID Mission in Turkey has given particular attention to these needs and arranged small grants to meet urgent immediate requirements, access to surplus property to meet others, and a major loan to make it a well equipped, modern hospital. Dr. J. P. Tollman, former Dean of the College of Medicine of the University of Nebraska, came to Erzurum in June to survey the needs and give a specialist's evaluation of the specific plans and requests.

English Program

In 1965, it was decided that assistants would be taught English at Ataturk University instead of being sent to Ankara. Seven Peace Corps volunteers were assigned to teach English, devoting part time to the undergraduate program and some to assistants. Lack of leadership and inexperience were evident the first semester. Still, the group merits commendation for the job they did. Mrs. Dorothy Dunkelberg was appointed Acting Chairman of the English Department for the second semester. All aspects of the program benefited greatly from her leadership and personal contributions.

Howard Eaton, one of the Peace Corps volunteers, saw the need and opportunity for a 6-week intensive English program in the summer. He arranged for additional volunteers to help with it. About 25 assistants and others were to participate.

Only three persons demonstrated adequate proficiency in tests given by Dr. Robert Shields of the AID Training Office on August 1, and they were not involved in the English program this past year. The reason that additional people did not have adequate proficiency is clearly due to the fact that more time is involved in learning English than they had as yet put in. Their scores show normal to good progress in relation to the hours studied. This vindicates the Peace Corps workers and the system they were using of any reflection of inadequacy. True, they were inexperienced, but they had some training in use of the system, and the system is designed to be effective without skilled, experienced teachers if it is followed. Some assistants were reluctant to accept the Peace Corps workers as their teachers. Inexperience with the system and in relating progress or proficiency to the level required led the assistants to feel they were more advanced than they actually were.

The tests given by Dr. Shields on August 1 were the first chance that anyone associated with the program during the year had to establish a "yardstick" for proficiency. The students were very disappointed and reacted strongly. I emphasize again that they had made good progress for the time invested. The reason that 700-1000 hours of intensive study has been adequate at Ankara is that a certain level of ability is already needed before they are accepted as ready for intensive work. Probably 500 to 700 hours of study is needed to reach this level.

Thus, all personnel at Ataturk University learned much about the English language problem from this year's experience. It is expected that six to eight additional persons will meet the required level of proficiency in time to start participant training the second semester. Based on the experience of the past year, policies are being considered whereby new assistants will prepare for participant training in a minimum length of time, but the minimum time will be about two years.

Progress in Program Development

The Dairy Plant was put in operation this spring. Milk from the University herd is pasteurized, providing the only source of pasteurized milk in Erzurum. White cheese and yogurt are also made. To utilize the plant and staff to better advantage and also to give impetus to an extension program for improvement of milk quality in some villages, plans are to purchase additional milk from some nearby villages for processing. A bottling machine has been ordered to help give a more sanitary, efficient milk handling operation. Future plans call for addition of a churn and an ice cream machine.

Both the Letters and Science and Agriculture Faculties are working on revising their teaching regulations. Much improvement is possible. Actually, many of the regulations should be university-wide instead of being within faculties as at present, so proper coordination of class scheduling, examination policies, and other general procedures will be uniform throughout the entire student body. This can be done and still let each faculty determine its specific course requirements and standards for graduation. Prerequisites must be established and followed. The system of makeup examinations should be abolished. Efforts should be made to improve the teaching in every individual class and laboratory. The problem of providing textbooks for general use and an effective library operation needs urgent attention.

In spite of the continuing needs, progress is being made. Two elective courses in Home Economics were offered the second semester. Some seminars were held for staff and assistants. Some drama and music groups provided extra-curricular activities for students.

The stage was set during this period for a protocol between the General Agriculture Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture, under General Director Adem Karaelmas, and Ataturk University providing for joint and coordinated activities in research in Eastern Turkey. The protocol will also recognize the potentiality of the University in training Ministry personnel, and the coordination required in the extension area. Recognition of the value of close working relationships and establishment of formal procedures to implement a coordinated program is a major advancement.

A visit to Ataturk University by members of the Agricultural Bank at the invitation of Rector Okyar is a step toward developing a protocol and close working relation with this agency which functions in the area of agricultural credit and supervised credit programs.

Physical Plant

Much progress has been made on the physical plant of the University. One two-bedroom faculty lojman was completed and occupied in June. Rapid progress was made on a second, to be completed by October 1. Excavations were started for an additional section of bachelor apartments and three 8-apartment sections of the two-bedroom type.

Actual progress on the second student dormitory was slow during this period. Need is urgent. An adequate effort could still have it ready for occupancy this fall.

Progress on the Plant and Soil Science Buildings and the greenhouses promises completion for occupancy before classes start this fall. Probably, the entire Agricultural Faculty will be moved to this new location. This will release offices and laboratories in the Science Building to meet the temporary needs of the Medical Faculty. It will

also allow development of some of the laboratories needed to strengthen the basic science program of the University.

Progress was made on the Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Administration, and Animal Science Buildings. Occupancy is probably still two years away. At the present rate of staff development, however, space for the Agricultural Faculty is no immediate probmem. Two new poultry houses have been built. Another area of almost 40 acres of land near Well No. 4 has been leveled.

Good progress has been made on the Medical Morphology Building started in 1965. Excavations and foundations are in for the Medical Sciences Building. Rapid progress is evident. Plans for additions to the hospital should lead to start of construction very soon, with the goal of completing the section for laboratories by the end of 1966.

The program for training village girls in the skills of rug making has been centered in an old building with poor light and very inadequate working conditions. A new building to allow an expansion of this program is being built. This will include dormitory space and provide for training of about 300 girls per year.

CIC-AID Research Project on University Development

The Chief Advisor spent ten days in Ankara in early January with Mr. Wade Jones, now of the University of Wisconsin and serving as one of the project leaders, and Dr. J. A. Rigney, of North Carolina, who is to be the specialist working in the NESA region and stationed in India. This is a project of international scope attempting to identify those conditions and procedures that foster rapid, effective development of new universities in under-developed countries. The Ataturk program in Turkey will be considered, but probably will not receive the intensive study of certain other locations. Dr. Rigney plans to visit Erzurum in early 1967.

Nebraska Staff

Dr. John L. Weihing and family left Erzurum at the beginning of the new year. His successor in the Plant Science Department is Dr. James G. Ross, of South Dakota, who arrived at the end of March.

Dr. Ted H. Doane and family departed near the end of June. Dr. Duane Loewenstein will be his successor as Extension advisor. He is expected in Erzurum about October 1.

The Ataturk University Administration recommended delay in bringing an Administrative Assistant to the Chief Advisor to Erzurum until the questions of passage of a new law and an extension of the contract are clarified. Lack of someone in this position has made it

necessary for the professional staff to handle the multitude of operational details that such a man would carry. This has limited the effectiveness of the small staff in their professional capacities.

Inability of the University of Nebraska to recruit a Math-Physics advisor apparently reflects strong competition for such personnel as U.S. college enrollments increase, international programs grow, and industrial needs rise. This inability needs critical evaluation by the University of Nebraska Administration. If the University itself cannot establish a base for filling positions on its contract, then federal assistance in adding staff positions may be the only answer. Unless the University can offer some permanency to persons being recruited for overseas assignments, there seems little likelihood that recruiting outside its own staff can fulfill its obligations to the contract.

Staffing with its own personnel lets the University establish a continuity in servicing the contract that it cannot get from outside, temporary personnel. A few individuals may be found that will serve effectively abroad more than two years. This gives some necessary continuity. One of the benefits that should accrue from a university contract, however, should be continuity because of college-to-college and department-to-department relationships with continuing contacts at the dean and department chairman levels. This requires a kind of involvement that has not yet been achieved. If the reason why it has not is basically a University staffing problem, then AID and the federal government must accept responsibility and mutual concern in helping the University establish base staffing that will assure success in servicing the contract.

A person qualified to serve as Chairman of the Ataturk English Department and give leadership to teaching English as a foreign language is an urgent need. Comments made concerning the Math-Physics position may be fully pertinent for this one as well.

AID Mission Support

A tribute to Mr. Wesley S. Smith is highly deserved. As Chief of the Agriculture Services Branch in the Food and Agriculture Division, Wes also served as liaison between the Mission and the Nebraska Contract Group. In his five and one-half years of close association, he earned the respect and love of the team members. Mrs. Smith shares in the tribute as an important contributor in helping the isolated group at Erzurum feel that a strong, personal interest for their welfare existed in Ankara. In visits to Ataturk University, Wes established friendships and sincere, confident relations that made him particularly effective. He had the vision of what this University could become and what its development would mean as a contribution to Turkey. He was helpful, fair, and sound in his suggestions and guidance. He has the best wishes of the Nebraska Group in all his future undertakings.

In development of the proposed E-1, Mr. Weston Drake of the Program Operations Division contributed greatly to the preparation of the draft. His careful analysis led to significant, substantive contributions during the process. Others from the Mission also contributed with their visits to Ataturk University and their sincere interest in the project.

Mr. Doyle Casey stepped into the liaison position upon Wes Smith's departure. A further change in Mission organization, to provide liaison and support services to university contract projects, is supposedly being considered. Having this clarified and personnel in place during final development and implementation of the proposed E-1 would be highly desirable.

During this period, the Mission transferred one additional International Travelall to Ataturk University. Needs for mobility in the fledgling Extension Institute were so urgent that it was assigned there. The transportation units available to the Nebraska Group, two International Travelalls and a 1960 Ford station wagon, have been continuing problems. The amount of maintenance required and the seriousness of the problems increase month by month. It not only requires a lot of professional time to supervise maintenance, but the lack of dependability discourages staff from making desirable trips out into the provinces of the area.

The Nebraska Contract is written with a broad objective of helping develop Ataturk University so its program will serve the social, economic and cultural needs of Eastern Turkey. This is a very complex and large undertaking for a small staff. Due to limitations of the law under which it operates and limitations in University administrative services and facilities, many needs of relatively minor extent related to operations arise which could readily be handled by the Chief Advisor from the Turkish Lira Trust Fund if it could be used with some degree of freedom and discretion. The audit control of these funds, however, seems to be based on a very strict and narrow interpretation of the detailed wording of the contract. Excessive administrative time is involved in use of the funds. Some of the restrictions seem not at all within the spirit nor the stated objectives of the contract in helping the Chief Advisor and his staff play the most effective supporting role.

Summary

If the proposed E-1 can be used to provide effective support for implementing the 5-year plan developed by Rector Okyar and his staff for Ataturk University, this institution will not only become effective in its role of fostering development in Eastern Turkey, but may well become the pace-setting institution of higher education in Turkey. A change in law, however, is essential to give Ataturk University a legal framework in which it can become an excellent university.

There is much construction activity on the physical plant of the University. Most critical needs are actual completion of the Plant Science, Soil Science, and greenhouse buildings, and more available dormitory and staff housing space.

Still, the major problem of Ataturk University is staff building so it can play its proper role. It must have great expansion in members and better training of its staff if it is to graduate students who are as well prepared as college graduates should be to perform on the job.

A growing student body and total program cannot be efficiently served except by a well organized and competent administrative organization. Improvement of administration is an urgent need. This is another need where necessary action is not possible under the present University Law.

Some progress is being made in developing the University's program. Ataturk University can play its proper role only if it can carry out a program directed to the priority needs of Eastern Turkey. Implementation of an effective program becomes the goal, and development of staff, facilities, and administration are but tools in the process. Still, they are essential tools, and the goal cannot be reached without them. Ataturk University is, perhaps, approaching the takeoff point in staff and program development. Major assistance such as the proposed E-1 may well give Turkey an excellent university, a pace-setting institution for the nation. With an appropriate law passed by the Grand National Assembly, the stage would be set for rapid development. The opportunity is great. The results could be highly rewarding.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

Professor Leo J. Fenske

QUARTERLY REPORT
January 1 - March 31, 1966

The first quarter of 1966 involves the ending of the first semester and the beginning of the second semester of the 1965-66 school year. Final examinations were given in six courses in Agricultural Economics during the final examination period, January 17 - February 8. See the previous quarterly report for the courses involved.

The second semester began on March 7. The following courses are now being offered:

Agr. Econ. 51	Principles	201 students
Agr. Econ. 54	Rural Sociology	87 students
Agr. Econ. 102	Cooperatives	210 students
Agr. Econ. 106	Farm Records	42 students
Agr. Econ. 203	Price Analysis	76 students
Agr. Econ. 204	Land Appraisal	33 students
Agr. Econ. 208	Agr. Policy	51 students

It is needless to say that the teaching duties require much of the staff members' time. As a result, research activities are slowed down. One of the major tasks of the Department is that of staff recruitment and development so that all objectives can be gained.

The writer participated in four field trips during the quarter. They were as follows:

January 2-9: Istanbul Economics Conference to deliver a paper entitled, "Man and Land in Eastern Turkey". The audience numbered 250 students and faculty members.

February 8-9: Accompanied a University group to Kars to take part in a joint meeting with the agricultural leaders of that area.

February 11-24: Journeyed to Ankara for mid-winter contacts with A.I.D. and Turkish Government officials, the latter mainly in the State Institute of Statistics. Accompanied Professor Doane on a trip to the Eşkişehir Sugar Factory Farm, Karacabey Hara, Ege University, and the Denizli Pilot Credit Project. This trip was made in a government car, thus opportunities were afforded to study the region first-hand. Many valuable contacts were also made.

March 15-21: Journeyed to Ankara to conduct the doctoral examination of Assistant Kutlu Zoral. Professor Dr. Reşat Aktan, of the Ankara Political Science Faculty, and Professor Dr. Osman Okyar, Rector of Ataturk University, were the other members of the jury. The candidate was successful.

The highlight of the quarter was the advancement of Assistant Kutlu Zoral to the grade of Doctor Assistant on March 19. Professors Aktan and Okyar were well pleased with the candidate's study involving resource allocation on farms in the eastern Black Sea region. The number of doctor assistants in the Department was thereby increased to three, with this recent accomplishment. Every advancement in staff is a step in the right direction.

In addition to departmental duties, the writer served as Chairman of the Class Scheduling and Examination Committee. The class schedules were prepared for the second semester early in January. The Agricultural Faculty students were pre-registered for the second semester from January 17-20. In general, the pre-registration was successful. For example, in Agricultural Economics, about 95 percent of the students were pre-registered.

Even though the students were pre-registered, the second semester got off to a slow start. Very few students were in the classes until Wednesday or Thursday of the first week, and some continued to come during the second week. Old habits are hard to break, and they will continue until some rigid rules are applied.

The writer prepared a report entitled "Special Report to the Rector on Student Affairs". This report analyzed the many problems encountered in handling student affairs. The chief need at the moment is to pass a new set of student regulations, which would correct the many shortcomings found in the present regulations. This report was submitted to the Rector on January 27, 1966.

Assistant Turgut Hatanoglu prepared a report on the veterinary situation in Eastern Turkey at the request of the Rector.

Dr. Assistant Kutlu Zoral attended a meeting in Ankara on March 14. The tezek problem in Turkey was discussed. He represented Ataturk University.

Dr. Assistant Kutlu Zoral was selected by Rector Okyar to accompany him to Frankfurt, Germany for a series of meetings on economic development in Turkey. A Turkish delegation was invited by the German professors for a joint meeting.

Preparations were made for the forthcoming visit of the University of Nebraska representatives. Staff development projections, possible course additions, and long-range research plans were developed. These will be discussed in the meetings to be held April 11-20.

Each quarter slips by rapidly. Some accomplishments have been achieved. On the other hand, much remains to be done.

QUARTERLY REPORT
April 1 - June 30, 1966

Resident Instruction

The 1965-66 school year came to a close on July 3, 1966. This was the sixth school year for the writer at Ataturk University.

The Agricultural Economics Department had 20 graduates out of a class of 26. Six students have deficiencies to make up during the next school year.

Final examinations were given in seven courses, as follows:

Agr. Econ. 51	Principles
Agr. Econ. 54	Rural Sociology
Agr. Econ. 102	Cooperatives
Agr. Econ. 106	Farm Records
Agr. Econ. 203	Price Analysis
Agr. Econ. 204	Land Appraisal
Agr. Econ. 208	Agricultural Policy

During the last half of the semester, two Agricultural Economics Department staff members, Kutlu Zoral and Metin Caglar, assisted the Economics Department with the Money and Banking course.

It is planned to review all the courses now being offered by the Department so as to

1. Revise the contents of all courses and update the same,
2. Study possibilities of combining Land Economics and Land Appraisal into one course, and
3. Add a course in Production Economics.

This work will be done during the summer months.

Research Work

Summaries of all the research projects now completed were recently submitted to the Research Institute for publication in the annual report.

Two new research projects have been activated.

1. An Economic Study of Farms in the Ağri-Eleşkirt Valley by Turgut Hatanoğlu.

The main objective of this study is to obtain basic farm management data which will be used in planning optimum farm organization for the valley. Irrigation water will soon be available in this area, and this will necessitate changes in farm organization. This research project was undertaken at the request of the Agricultural Director of Ağri Province.

2. A similar study is underway in the Erzurum Valley. Doçent Aksöz is in charge of this project. The objectives are to discover the capital position and farm organization of farms as they now exist, and then to budget optimum farm organization for different sized farms.

Dr. Assistant Orhan Turkdogan, Rural Sociologist, is studying the effects of socialized medicine in Turkey, especially Eastern Turkey.

Field Trips

June 7-14: In Ankara on a Professor's examination jury.

July 3-5: In Ağri on the research project of Turgut Hatanoğlu. The farm survey was started during this period and will continue.

Other Activities

Numerous executive committee and faculty meetings were attended. The Student Regulations as proposed were accepted in principle, but further work must be done to bring them into final form. The author is chairman of this committee.

The Class Scheduling and Examination Committee has worked on the schedule for the next school year. This work will be completed early in the summer. The writer was recently appointed to a special committee to prepare a catalog for the University. These extra duties are becoming burdensome. Some of them must be shifted to other shoulders in order to devote full time to the Department.

Farm Credit Meeting

A meeting of special interest to the Agricultural Economics Department and, also, to the University took place here on June 20, 1966. Two representatives of the Agricultural Bank in Ankara, Mr. A. Doğan Yalim and Doçent Dr. Turgut Goksu, and Mr. Glenn Studarus, of A.I.D./Ankara, met with representatives of the Department and the University to discuss mutual cooperation arrangements. A fruitful meeting resulted. Professor Leo J. Fenske and Doçent Dr. Aksoz were appointed by the Rector to follow

up on this subject with the Bank officials.

This meeting is an outgrowth of initial contacts made by the writer at a conference on cooperatives held at Istanbul University in February, 1965. At that time, the Agricultural Bank people expressed a desire to work with Ataturk University. A further contact was made when Professor Doane and I visited the Denzili Supervised Credit Project last February.

Cooperative work in research on farm credit is planned, also short courses for the training of bank workers. Such work, when undertaken, will represent one of the true functions of Ataturk University.

Staff Plans for the Summer

Assistants Sefkati Gülten and Yuksel Işyar will continue their studies at Nebraska University. Ergun Kip will continue his studies at the University of California in Davis, California.

Assistants Metin Cağlar and Cevdet Oğul will enter the intensive English training course to be held at Ataturk University this summer.

Assistant Turgut Hatanoğlu will continue to work on his project, previously discussed in this report.

Dr. Assistant Kutlu Zoral will make a study on cooperatives in the area.

Docent Dr. Aksöz will work on his project, as previously discussed, and also assist the farm manager in farm planning.

Professor Leo J. Fenske will give general supervision to all the research work undertaken, and carry out the usual administrative duties of the Department. A late summer vacation is planned.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Professor George H. Dunkelberg

QUARTERLY REPORT
January 1 - March 31, 1966

As our official tour of duty with the University of Nebraska A.I.D. Contract commenced on January 1, 1966 while we were still in the United States, this first quarterly report will be rather brief. We arrived in Ankara late the evening of January 8 and were met by Mrs. Wes Smith and Dr. Hanway. The next few days were spent becoming somewhat acquainted with the situation and attending to necessary formalities. We actually arrived in Erzurum early the afternoon of January 14.

Current Activities

Classes for the first semester were winding up, and examinations began soon after our arrival. The completion of the first semester was followed by the midwinter vacation, so classes did not resume until early in March. Much of the interim time was spent in becoming acquainted with the staff, the facilities, the courses currently being offered, and the main points which seemed to merit future attention. As the staff seemed well organized in teaching the present service courses, no attempt has been made to teach. Effort has been mainly in planning as this is the weakest area.

Extension Trip

A most interesting trip to Eastern Turkey was made, in conjunction with other members of the University Staff, February 8-11.

Planning For A Future Department

A major effort was made in working out "A Proposed Plan for the Development of the Agricultural Engineering Department" at Ataturk University. Although the formation of the Department was approved in 1965, no concerted effort has been made for a plan of action. The Department now teaches the following service courses:

1.	Culture Technique (3 credits)	250 students
2.	Agricultural Construction (3 credits)	250 students
3.	Agricultural Tools (4 credits)	250 students
4.	Irrigation & Drainage (3 credits)	200 students
5.	Surveying (3 credits)	40 students
6.	Statics (3 credits)	30 students

The first four courses are required in most of the curricula of the Faculty of Agriculture. Lectures for all the students enrolled in a course are usually given at the same time. Practical (laboratory) classes are sometimes split, but this still leaves 100-125 students per class. Courses are normally offered only one semester during the year. As there are no laboratories and very little equipment, practical periods are not effective. Both teachers and students work under terrific handicaps with this system, and desire better conditions. We should be able to move into the new buildings this summer which will relieve the crowded classroom conditions and offer some space for laboratory classes. We plan to schedule multiple sections of these large classes, offering them both semesters, and set a maximum of 50 students for lecture classes and 25 students for laboratory classes. Laboratories will still be limited in effectiveness until suitable equipment can be secured. Maximum use can be made of the farm, but the long winters at Erzurum naturally make this period rather short.

Courses in Surveying and Statics are offered as electives. The students who elect these courses must have an inclination toward engineering and indicate that they will probably be available as soon as a "major" can be offered in Agricultural Engineering.

The first step was the development of a curriculum which was practical for the conditions here, would be acceptable from a professional point of view, and yet would be recognized by other Agricultural Engineering Departments throughout the world as being adequate. The regulations of Ataturk University, the proposed University Five Year Development Plan, the curriculum as offered by the University of Nebraska, my own professional background, and knowledge of present conditions in Turkey were all used as guides. A copy of the resulting proposed curriculum is attached.

The second step was the development of a teaching work load formula as a basis for the assignment of personnel for classroom instruction. This is of special importance here because of the pressure placed on academic people to advance through the Doctor, Doçent, and Professorial ranks. By the allocation of a percentage of time to research, individuals should be able to complete their requirements while teaching, and at the same time, contribute to the overall research effort. Of course, degree research must be integrated into the long range program if it is to be effective. A copy of the proposed teaching work load formula is attached.

The third step was the plan for development which listed the various programs to be undertaken in the Department, the staff required to handle these programs, and the year required. Necessary laboratories and classrooms were also listed. These were all arranged on a large chart so that the entire development plan could be discussed. Both Dean Ergene and the departmental staff have approved the plan.

The plan, as outlined above, was a necessary beginning. The

implementation of the plan, especially the staff and facilities, will be the next big task.

ATATURK UNIVERSITY
Agricultural Engineering Department

A Proposed Curriculum

First Semester		Second Semester	
Trigonometry	3	Analytical Geometry	3
Engineering Drawing I	3	Engineering Drawing II	3
Botany	3	Chemistry II	4
Chemistry I	4	Technical Writing	3
Turkish Composition	3	Shopwork	2
Int. to Engineering	1	Agricultural Economics	3
	17		18
Third Semester		**Fourth Semester**	
Calculus I	5	Calculus II	5
Surveying I	3	Physics I	5
Engineering Problems	1	Surveying II	4
Foreign Language I	5	Soil Science	4
Farm Machinery	3		18
	17		
Fifth Semester		**Sixth Semester**	
Differential Equations	3	Thermodynamics	3
Physics II	5	Electrical Engineering	4
Statics	3	Dynamics	3
Foreign Language II	5	Mechanics of Materials	5
Revolutionary History	2	Animal Science	3
	18		18
Seventh Semester		**Eighth Semester**	
Engineering Materials	3	Hydrology	3
Fluid Mechanics	3	Crop Handling & Process.	3
Farm Structures	4	Irrigation & Drainage	5
Electricity in Agri.	3	Plant Technology	3
Agricultural Tractors	3	Electives	5
Electives	3		19
	19		

ATATURK UNIVERSITY
Agricultural Engineering Department

Teaching WORK LOAD Formula

As most faculty members are engaged in administration, research, or extension activities in addition to their teaching duties, this formula was devised as a mathematical measure of the time a member should be credited for his teaching duties. The following assumptions were made at the outset:

1. The normal work week is 40 hours.
2. No lecture class should consist of more than 50 students.
3. No laboratory class should consist of more than 25 students.
4. To be practical, if the percent teaching load does not result in a multiple of five, it should be raised to the next multiple.

$$\text{Teaching WORK LOAD} = \frac{100}{40} \text{ (number of hours) (number of sections) (Factor)}$$

Where: Factor = 3 for a lecture class of one section
= 2 for a lecture class of two or more sections
= 2 for a laboratory class of one section
= 1.5 for a laboratory class of two or more sections

Example 1. Course in SURVEYING I (3 credits)
Lect 2 lab 3. Twenty-five students.

Since there are only 25 students, this course would consist of:
One (1) lecture class section, and
One (1) laboratory class section.

$$\text{Teaching WORK LOAD} = \frac{100}{40} (2) (1) (3) + \frac{100}{40} (3) (1) (2) = 30\%$$

Example 2. Service Course in IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE (3 credits)
Lect 2 lab 2. One hundred students.

Since there are 100 students, this course would consist of:
Two (2) lecture class sections of 50 students each, and
Four (4) laboratory class sections of 25 students each.

$$\text{Teaching WORK LOAD} = \frac{100}{40} (2) (2) (2) + \frac{100}{40} (2) (4) (1.5) = 50\%$$

Example 3. Course in ENGINEERING DRAWING I (3 credits)
Lect 1 lab 6. Fifty students.

Since there are 50 students, this course would consist of:
One (1) lecture class section, and
Two (2) laboratory class sections of 25 students each.

$$\text{Teaching WORK LOAD} = \frac{100}{40}(1)(1)(3) + \frac{100}{40}(6)(2)(1.5) = 52.5\% \quad \text{(Use 55\%)}$$

QUARTERLY REPORT
April 1 - June 30, 1966

This second quarterly report covers most of the second semester, 1965-66. As the faculty and students were at the University the entire period, it was an opportunity to learn more of the interests, abilities, functioning, and personalities of staff members. Realizing that a wide divergence of culture and background may distort ones point of view, it often seems that lack of definite policy and failure to delegate responsibility is too often offset by reliance on the great weight of minor detail. Ignorance, whether it be due to stupidity, lack of education, or inability to communicate clearly, may both foster and prolong such a system, real or imaginative. It seems that the University should make every effort to embrace the land-grant conception of "science with practice", since a scientist who knows how to "do" things will neither require nor tolerate unproductive red tape.

Nebraska Visit

The most outstanding highlight of this period was the visit of Vice-Chancellor Breckenridge and Dean Janike. This conference prompted a self-evaluation by all interested members of the staff, faculty and administration, particularly those of the Nebraska Group. It was necessary to look at the past, evaluate the present, and plan for the future. The future program, while highly ambitious and a necessary first step, will not bring results unless implemented in spirit as well as in words. After the conference was over, there seemed to be a let down which may be either a natural reaction or the rebelliousness often felt by proud receivers of aid. In any case, implementation of the proposed program, if adopted, will depend on the concentration of effort in acquiring and developing adequate staff. Some thought and preliminary expressions on the future establishment of an Engineering Faculty were evident. It is believed that such a development would be highly desirable and would augment the Agricultural Engineering Department. Planning for the Department takes into consideration this future possibility.

The Agricultural Engineering Department

Ziya Alkan, Hurşit Ertruğal and Hamza Dincer passed the language requirements for their Doçents. The remainder of their examinations will be given in October.

Battal Kushan commenced his studies in Nebraska in September of 1965. He was successful the first semester, but no report is available on his second semester.

Ali Özdengiz may have completed his irrigation studies at California, and his return to the staff this fall would be a big help to our staff.

Six new prospects have applied for the assistant's examination. Three or four good assistants are necessary each year if the staff is to become large enough to handle a major course.

Large classes and practically non-existent laboratories make teaching difficult at present. If the two new agricultural buildings are occupied before classes start, improvement can be made in these areas.

Other Activities

By working with Nevzat Şişman, progress has been made in leveling about 35 additional acres for use by the Research Institute. The California System of Calculations was followed by laying off the field in 20-meter grids. This makes volume calculations simple, as 100 times the sum of cuts at the four corners of a grid square will give the volume of cut in cubic meters. For the transition grids which involve both cuts and fills, a 20-page table has been made. This should have wide use, as much land needs leveling, and volume tables will aid in determining the amount of soil to be disturbed as well as the economics involved. This has already been applied to the area now being leveled, as a split in the field reduced the volume of cut by over 55%.

Aid was given staff members of other departments in selecting and procuring repairs and modifications for existing or needed equipment.

Numerous meetings have been attended during the quarter. A plan for the total water requirements of the University has been submitted to DSI. In another area, TOPRAKSU will aid the University by preparing detailed soil and land-use maps and helping with drainage and irrigation.

The vehicles have now been taken over from Professor Doane. They require a great deal of time and money to remain in limited operation part of the time. It is uneconomical to continue them in service as repairs are increasingly difficult to find, but since no replacements are available, every effort is made to do so.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Professor Ted H. Doane

QUARTERLY REPORT
January 1 - March 31, 1966

Extension Activities

1. During the semester break, a group of 14 staff members, including the Dean of Agriculture and the Director of Extension, went to Kars and Agri provinces. These were "get acquainted" meetings with the government agencies and farmer's organizations. The meetings were to set the stage for future program development in the provinces.

2. A day meeting was held in the village of Sitavuk in Erzurum Province. The Provincial Extension Director had requested the University's help in the subjects of fertilizer, animal feeding, and irrigation. There were about 80 villagers available for the morning session. In the afternoon, a film was shown to more than 120 villagers and children.

3. A county agent from Kars expressed a desire for assistance for an exhibition in his county. He came to the University three times but never did get the final arrangement made for University help. Assistance to provinces must be encouraged.

4. The Extension Advisor spent several days editing some Provincial Agricultural Extension Directors' Reports. These are very useful in understanding the problems of Eastern Turkey.

5. The Feed Factory, a government agency, has been trying to encourage feeding of livestock for either milking cows or fattening beef. They have agreed to donate ten tons of feed for demonstrations. The advisor developed a demonstration program for lactating cows which also includes late gestation care.

6. The University Extension Director, Omer Baykan Hoçaoglu, has been planning and putting out fertilizer demonstrations in Erzinçan, Gumushane, and Erzurum provinces. Again as last year, control must be made and data collected to get maximum benefit from these efforts. This has been the advisory text for some time.

7. Ataturk University and the USIS Agency in Ankara has developed a film program for Eastern Turkey. More than 100 films will be received to be distributed from the University campus. These educational films can be most useful to position Ataturk University as the center and the informational base of Eastern Turkey. The films will be avilable to all provinces in Eastern Turkey.

Teaching Activities

1. Pre-registration. For the first time in the last two years, pre-registration took place. In January, the week before the finals, the Agriculture Faculty registered most of the students. This allowed for classes to begin immediately. Less time was wasted although some lost motion was noticed.

2. The fall semester closed during the quarter. The Extension class grades were as follows: 9's, 1.4%; 8's, 11.4%; 7's, 25.7%; 6's, 37.8%; 5's, 19.4%; 4's and below, 4.3%. There were 140 who completed the class with 142 enrolled.

3. Some make-up exams were given during the quarter.

4. The second semester started this quarter. There are 34 registered in the Extension Methods course.

5. In Home Economics, two new courses were developed. They were:

   a. General Home Economics, 2 credit hours, 13 students. Instructor, Dr. Birsen Ipek.
   b. General Clothing, 2 credit hours, 10 students. Instructor, Dr. Neriman Gorgunay.

These were the first two home economics courses to be taught at the University.

Animal Science

1. The milk processing plant, although operational, has not pasteurized a quart of milk. Plans are now being made to buy milk from the villages to supply the plant. A major long-range project is being written up to aid the program.

2. The University had two livestock sales this quarter. One group sale consisted of some research cattle, and the other was a horse sale.

Staff Development

1. Assistant Sumer Hasinoglu has completed his first semester very satisfactorily. Now he is concentrating on English. He is taking 20 hours per week.

2. A seminar for the advanced assistants was continued this semester. There are 11 in the section which meets two hours a week. This is a continuation of Professor Weihing's efforts. Now there are members of Plant Science, Soil Science, Botany, Zoology, and Mathematics.

3. A graduate program is being discussed again with more vigor.

4. In Animal Science, four doctor assistants turned in their theses for Doçent degrees. They are: Maçit Ozhan, Ferit Uçarci, Haluk Ipek, and Saip Telleoglu.

Other Events

1. Professor Fenske and the Extension Advisor took a tour of western Turkey agriculture. The places of interest visited were:

a. Eskisehir Sugar Factory
b. Bursa Woolen Mills
c. A poultry farm between Bursa and Eskisehir (Bozoyok)
d. Karacabey Hara
e. Ege University in Izmir
f. Denizli Project in Denizli.

QUARTERLY REPORT
April 1 - June 30, 1966

This will be the final quarterly report written by the advisor for this tour of duty. Arrival in Turkey was May 9, 1964. The departure date--June 30, 1966.

During this quarter, activities have been directed toward staff development and program planning.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT

1. Doç. Dr. Şaban Karataş was advanced to Professor of Animal Breeding and Biometrics. The reviewing board met May 24, 1966 at Ankara University to evaluate the materials and publications of the candidate. On May 31, the Professor's Council at Ataturk University conferred the advancement. The reviewing board consisted of: Prof. Orhan Dungunes, Chairman; Prof. Macit Eker, of the Animal Science Department, Ankara University; and Prof. Adbi Ergene, Prof. Suave Yalvas, and myself, from Ataturk University.

2. Sumer Hasimoglu, Animal Science Assistant, has not had the rigid schedule he did the first semester. He has concentrated on English with commendable advancement. In the fall of 1967, he should be ready to be a participant training in Animal Science. It is hopeful that his field will be Nutrition-Production-Extension.

3. Home Economics Dr. Assistants have made some professional

improvement. Dr. Gorgunay is capable of teaching the Extension Methods course without any problems. Dr. Birsen Ipek has taught the new General Home Economics course.

4. Assistant's Seminar. This semester 11 assistants participated in the Biological Science and Allied Field Seminar. Each assistant gave two seminars during the semester. The attendance was not good, but the advancement made from the early part of the semester has been very satisfactory with the exception of one person. The seminar was given parallel to the concentrated course in English. This also gave the administration an opportunity to evaluate the advancement of the English course.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

1. Honorable, Doçent Dr. Lutfi Omer Baykan Hacaoglu was elected Senator to the Turkish Parliament from the Trabzon District, therefore, he relinquished his soils Kadro and the position of Extension Director of the University. Doçent Ali Istar acted as Extension Director from May 3 until June 30, when he became the Director of the Institute.

2. Fertilizer demonstrations were made in Parmaksiz village under the supervision of Peace Corps volunteer Dennis Pearson. The data will be collected on eight plots. These were the only demonstrations put out in cooperation with the University this year.

3. The ninth News Letter was printed this quarter. This is the first one since the January issue. The reason has been simple; the staff members do not feel obligated to write for the public. The June edition was completed only after continuous reminders to the administrators.

4. One village meeting was held during this quarter. One other request was made but there was no response from the staff.

5. USIS films, 113 in number, were received and cataloged for use in Eastern Turkey. The films are being used very effectively by many government agencies and educational units.

6. One of the last accomplishments, before leaving the post in Erzurum, was the completion of the 1965 Ataturk University Field Day posters. Fifteen hundred were printed and used to advertise the 1966 Field Day to be held July 20. This was done by the University printing press. It is just becoming functional.

TEACHING

1. The course Extension Methods was taught again this semester. This is the fourth continuous semester it has been taught. The reason for this was the number of students that were required to take the course.

There were 34 students enrolled in the course this semester. The grades were: 10's, 1; 9's, 1; 8's, 6; 7's, 6; 6's, 14; 5's, 5; and 4's and below, 3. Dr. Neriman Gorgunay was responsible for the course this semester.

2. Dr. Neriman Gorgunay taught the Beginning Clothing course this semester. It was a two hour course. Fourteen girls took the course.

3. Dr. Birsen Ipek taught the Beginning Home Economics course this semester. It was a two hour course.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

In Ankara, two meetings were held with Chuck Laskey, Program Coordinator of the Peace Corps/Care Development, in regard to understanding the Community Development Program. The approach was to explore what assistance could be rendered by the University of Nebraska Contract and Ataturk University to the Community Development Program and vise versa.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Professor Ted H. Doane

TERMINAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

For many years, Eastern Turkey did not receive the attention other areas of Turkey did, therefore, the development of this region has not been able to keep pace with the West. The development of roads, schools, industry, and marketing are examples of needs that have fallen behind in comparison to Western Turkey.

However in the most recent years, Turkey has begun to awaken their population as to the needs of the people of the East and the country's needs for their (people of the East) production potential. To develop this potential, and the Government of Turkey recognizes it very well, education is essential. No area can develop until it becomes educated to a degree that the knowledge will open the doors to receptiveness.

The ultimate goal of development is to have an economy and culture that will make a satisfactory life for its people. This is the philosophy of the Extension Services, i.e., "To help people to help themselves thru education and service to help them raise their standard of living".

THE CLIENTELE AND THEIR BACKGROUND

The background of the people in this part of the world is unique. Although one of the oldest civilizations in the world, it has failed to develop due to some social and economic barriers. The attitudes, status symbols, value assessments, and education levels are some of the reasons. These are things the University must face in its role of education.

The educational barrier is by far the most important one. Progress and educational levels are parallel in most societies, and it appears to be the case in Eastern Turkey with only 28% literacy. With the exerted efforts of the Turkish Government in school programs, an attempt is being made to improve the educational problems. However, there are many years of concentrated work ahead before the gap is closed.

The area in question, Eastern Turkey, is considered to be the 18 provinces in the eastern one-fourth of the country. The area covers about 200,000 square kilometers (75,000 square miles). This is 25 percent of the total land in Turkey.

There are about 5,600,000 people in this area. The 72% illiteracy

is compared to 40-50% illiteracy in most of the Western Turkey provinces. In some provinces in Eastern Turkey, the illiteracy is as high as 88%. In 6 of the 18 provinces, it is over 80%. Of the 5.6 million people under discussion, about 4.37 million (78%) live or work under rural conditions. Assuming that the cities have a lower rate of illiteracy and this is linked with the high number of rural people, it is safe to say that the rural population has a higher illiteracy rate than the average 72%.

One thing which makes the school development a very difficult job is the topography. There are more than 9000 villages, and many of them are inaccessible by roads due to high mountainous areas. Although 41% of the villages have schools, they are mostly primary schools, i.e., up to the 5th grade. Less than all who are eligible can or do attend. Still, 72% of the people are illiterate.

The average villager owns or farms less than 60 dönüms per family (15 acres). This land is fragmented, due to inheritance for many generations, and makes it impossible to apply mechanization and even some simple farming practices such as soil conservation.

His main income is from livestock and by-products of livestock. He has potential for many other products if markets can be developed. He must utilize his grain for human consumption or livestock feed. His power is animal power, and his heat is manure supplemented by animal heat in the winter time. Each member of his family eats about one kilogram of wheat or wheat products daily and consumes very little meat. As indicated in a survey of an average village in an Eastern Turkey province, his income is less than 1035 TL. ($125) per year on which to feed his average size family of five. Of course, he consumes the largest portion of his production. As a general statement, it appears that the farmer of Eastern Turkey is on a subsistance standard of living. Such is Extension's clientele in Eastern Turkey.

SOME FACTS ABOUT EXTENSION IN EASTERN TURKEY AND ATATURK UNIVERSITY

As early as 1938, an Extension Service was discussed and suggested to the new Ministry of Agriculture. At that time, it had been organized only one year. The Summerville Report indicated that an Extension Service be incorporated within the Ministry's structure.

In 1943, the Grand National Assembly of the Turkish Republic passed Law 4481 which allowed the Ministry of Agriculture to establish an Agricultural Extension Service.

The first year, three provinces accepted an Extension Service. After seven years, only six provinces had an Extension unit. Between the years of 1945-1954, 38 more provinces accepted the program, bringing the total to 44. Of the last 23 to accept or approve an Extension program, 13 were in the Eastern Turkey area. Of the last ten

provinces to accept the program, nine were from this area. The last enrollee came after 1962.

Ataturk University started in 1958 (note: attached to the Ministry of Education). It, too, has an educational arm that reaches to the people, as well as the Teaching and Research activities.

Early agricultural advisors suggested an Extension Institute with basic regulations should be established at the University parallel to the already established Teaching and Research activities. The first suggested draft was drawn up in 1960. It was revised and eventually passed by the General Council of the Agriculture Faculty in May, 1965. This mile stone was reached after the present Rector and his supporters laid the ground work which included the definite role and direction of this University.

Later, with careful analysis, the Institute was made University wide. A director was then appointed with the title of Director of Ataturk University Extension Institute. This takes into its structure the Faculties of Medicine, Arts and Science, and Agriculture.

DEFINING THE ROLE OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

At the outset, the role and position of the University should be defined. The role of the University Extension is to educate, provide leadership, provide service, and assist in coordinating educational activities. All of these phases should be problem oriented. The position of a university should be the "information base" for all of the many existing educational agencies associated with the different ministries, private or otherwise.

Numerous Extension oriented agencies have been created in Turkey. The major reason given is, "That an organization develops its own Extension Service because the present or official Extension Organization is not doing its job". The fallacy of this reasoning is that all organizations are government oriented. Each organization or agency has the same structure in which to work. The difference is the personnel. This causes an extreme amount of duplication in effort and money. This is vaguely recognized within the government organizations.

To actively play the role and to reach the position of effectiveness, coordination and cooperation must be achieved. Without the help of all of the agencies who are associated with educational activities, the efforts will be slow and painful.

This gives the University an opportunity, as one of its Extension responsibilities, to give leadership in coordinating efforts and attempt to bring all Extension agencies under the major leadership. If the University could become this leader, especially in the Eastern region, it would also take its place as the "informational base" for the region.

STAFF RECRUITMENT IS ESSENTIAL

Staff development is the most serious limiting factor of a functional Extension Service. Although the need for personnel in Extension is fully recognized by the 5-year plan of the University, at present only one person has been assigned to do Extension work. This man, the Director, is doing Extension work in addition to his other department staff responsibilities.

All departments are understaffed in teaching and research. Therefore, Extension does not command a strong position in most departmental programs of development at the present. However, this is slowly being rectified, but it will be some time before it can take place. There have been people assigned to coordinate each department's Extension program, but this has not been satisfactory because of a lack of interest, proper guidance and complete understanding.

Recruitment and development of young staff members or recruitment of qualified personnel is essential. Without people, programs cannot be planned, let alone implemented. It appears, from past development, the recruitment has not been organized. Each department as well as the Administration should be responsible in recruiting young potential members.

The University Law does not allow hiring of qualified persons who do not have an academic rank for a position higher than an assistant. This means qualified persons must begin at the lower level with the usual reduction in pay. There are many qualified persons in Turkey who would come to the University if this barrier did not exist.

DUTIES OF KEY PERSONNEL (JOB DESCRIPTION) MUST BE DEFINED

At present, staff members should be assigned to Extension activities without too many outside responsibilities. Because the Extension worker has to develop programs in his field, he has very little time to do classroom teaching or basic research. Later when development is advanced, an Extension person, especially in the subject matter field, may be able to carry other responsibilities of teaching and research.

An Extension Director's duties are full time. Developing, organizing, programming, budgeting, and public relations are the major phases of his job. He should at no time be harnessed with other duties which will limit his capacity or ability. He must be free to do his job. At an early stage of development of an Extension Institute, all Extension workers must be relatively free to do their work effectively. The Extension Directors need supporting personnel in administration, publications, and specialists fields.

The duties of subject matter specialists are to supply information

and service to the people through the coordinated efforts of the government agencies. This will save duplication and control. The University would act as the resource personnel for the other units. He should be qualified to do field trials. This would also acquire the much needed information, or Turkish data, in his field.

It is furthermore suggested that pertinent groups of specialists be assigned to sub-stations or other government units where assistance can be given to that area. It should, however, be attached directly to the University for information, guidance and training. The suggested locations are named within the 5-year plan of development. A core of these specialists would assist in coordination and making a program problem oriented.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Activities are vehicles used to reach an Extension goal. The goal being "To raise the standard of living". As mentioned in previous sections of this report, personnel is necessary for implementation of a program. Since there are extremely few staff members available, activities have been limited.

The type of activities being held are normal ones. They fall within the categories of short courses, seminars, conferences, tours, village meetings, demonstrations, etc. The clientele is usually selected according to the event and subjects.

Because of the policy of being the information and service base for the area, misunderstanding as to how much the University can assist local agencies at the present time of development must be avoided if possible. Limited personnel will not allow a program to be developed to meet the need. It causes hard feelings when a program is made in one area and not in another. Therefore, priority becomes a very crucial word. This means priority on need and not on friendship.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS TO ACCELERATE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE IN EASTERN TURKEY

If Ataturk University is to develop in the direction hoped and at an accelerated pace, it cannot do it without Extension. As the leader of education in the area, it must not keep within its walls the information that has been expensive to create, develop, collect, or acquire by research.

In order to disseminate this information and service, the University must recruit and train qualified personnel, produce equipment and information, and change attitudes with new and better ideas. All of these things are associated with Extension. This will be done through people, i.e., men, women, and children.

To become the "looked-to" institute in Turkey with a strong, functional Extension Institute, the following suggestions should be considered.

Administration. An administration must be problem oriented. It must be taxed with the policies, programming, budgets, personnel, etc. At present, there is the University Extension Director. It is time to consider the appointment of directors of each faculty with special reference to agriculture. Along with this appointment, the positions of editor or duplication officer; program, report, and budget officer; and clerical staff are needed.

In reference to the duties, job descriptions should be written and adhered to. It is apparent that most people do not have a job description from which they work nor any responsibility to develop one. This should be done by the administration.

Development of Protocol (Memorandums of Understanding). If there is to be the continuation of the existing educational agencies, then protocols should be developed between the Ministries involved and the University. These should be made on the highest level of authority in order to make them meaningful. The protocols should be objective, flexible and have broad applications. The protocols should not only be on paper. It should include cooperation of project, equipment, budget, and personnel. There must be qualified persons made available to fill the positions of educators. Without budget and personnel, a protocol is limited and implementation is not possible. Without a program or implemented program, the goal of raising the standard of living of the people cannot be approached. The information must not stay within the walls of the information base.

Decentralizing the Government Administration. The centralized administration of the agricultural unit in Ankara does not provide the development opportunity necessary for rapid advancement. The decisions that must be made in Ankara have an effect upon the timing of projects and the time required to make a decision. Therefore, it is suggested that the University attempt to point out the problems of these service units, because of the centralized government, in order to allow the University to be the center of the Eastern Region. With this, the coordination and planning could eliminate duplication of Extension efforts.

Department Plan of Work. After the Administration has been organized, a departmental plan of work must be developed. This seems to be one of the least understood phases of the Extension program. Again, because of the lack of staff members, this part of Extension received no priority in the department. Redefining a plan of work and its importance to a program must be done. This is basic in implementation of a project.

Training Center. Extension needs a training center for seminars, short courses, conferences and other Extension activities. Future consideration

should be given to this type of unit, where special interest groups may be invited to participate in various types of events. This becomes a home for Continuing Education, Adult Education and Service--a most worthy unit of Extension.

Development of Information and Duplication Center. Although a printing press has been purchased at the University, it will not be able to keep up with the demands of the future when Extension really becomes functional. There will be need for more versatile machinery, supplemental equipment and supplies. The unit should be under the control of the University Extension Service with proper administration because of the amount and kinds of work it will do. Extension will be in direct competition for the equipment if it is not properly organized and controlled.

Development of an Education Faculty. The development of this faculty would supplement the Extension Service to a very great degree. Extension personnel are teachers, organizers and psychologists. Teaching methods are the tools of an Extension worker. Therefore, this type of faculty would be a supplement to Extension in Eastern Turkey.

Budgetary Problems. This item was mentioned under administration, but it is such an important problem it should be stressed here. Like the centralized administration of the agricultural organizations, the budget has similar problems within the University. The money is acquired by preauthorization. There are no departmental budgets from which a department may draw money. They must apply for preauthorization before the money can be allocated. The Extension Service, as well as other departments, needs an authorized budget for operation.

ANIMAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

As an advisor to Animal Science, the following information is submitted with suggestions for development.

The Animal Science Department is as well developed as any department in the University. This is based on staff qualifications and administrative capabilities of the Department. This does not, however, mean there are no problems.

The problems that plague this Department plague the entire University. They are law, administration, and staff recruitment. The law's main contribution to slow development is that it does not allow the acquisition of enough good junior staff members from outside the university fraternity. There are so few kadro positions available for the entire University that, if filled, they would only keep pace with the expanded teaching needs, let alone the needs for research and extension. Another problem that the law does not correct is the administrative "bottle neck". The present law under which the University is working is not one but two. The Ataturk University Law is one, and

the Major University Law is another. The Major University Law is used as the text and then the Ataturk University Law will supersede certain articles of the Major Law. This allows almost any interpretation that an individual may want to make. Another administrative "bottle neck" is, within this structure, the one of the controlling board called the Professor's Council. Here problems become the University's problems and not those of the responsible administration. In a problem oriented University, the controlling board of a faculty should be chairmen of the departments where development and advancement are based on merit.

Teaching. In the teaching field, the curriculum is somewhat developed to fit the needs, however, it is limited due to the regulations that are not revised to fit the needs of the students, as well as modern programming. There is a need for a prerequisite system, a class standing according to the number of credits a student has completed, a grade average necessary to advance or graduate. The passing grade is too low (50%, and for some instructors it is as low as 45%), and the present regulations allow for make ups which is a waste of time for the instructors and the students. Therefore, the student regulations or the teaching regulations must be revised in order to advance as a progressive university in the teaching field.

The staff members in Animal Science are competent in their field but need more continuous training, not only on an individual basis but as a group. Departmental seminars and graduate study would aid in their development.

Research. This is an area where communications break down not only from the advisor standpoint but among the Turkish staff as well. Actually the advisory accomplishment for planning research has been satisfactory except for two points. One being that there have not been enough projects implemented or planned, and two, the assistance from the Farm Management level has been almost impossible.

The research planned has been satisfactorily problem oriented except in a few cases. However, in the period of two years, there has been only one long-range or central project implemented. This project will allow the other sheep research, including materials, etc., to be carried out without interfering with the validity of the intended goals of the central project.

The management and implementation of good projects are extremely limited due to poor management of the farm. This implies two main problems: (1) The farm manager needs training in research management, budgeting, maintenance of equipment, and budgeting of time and materials. If this is not possible, then the entire animal science operation (including land and operation budget) should be turned over to the Department of Animal Science. (2) The second problem is that at the present, but should be corrected in the near future, there is no Animal Science staff member who is a devoted productionist that can satisfactorily guide the existing operation even under the present management.

This is a very serious problem to be corrected if research and production is to be maintained as a University standard.

Extension. Again, because of limited staff members, Extension does not command the position that it entitles. This is programmed for the future, and this department will be one of the more advanced departments as far as being extension oriented is concerned. There are two people now in training for Extension activities. Animal Science should take the lead as to sub-station staff or area specialists.

Staff Development. At the present, there are 14 persons assigned to the Animal Science Department. This includes staff members on the job in Erzurum, those on foreign study, and the veterinarians who are assigned to the Department for administrative reasons. There are four veterinarians which leaves ten animal scientists, three of which are on foreign study at the present time.

The five-year plan calls for recruitment or development of 15 staff members and nine assistants to meet the needs of the University in 1972. As mentioned in the previous sections of the report, staff members must be recruited or developed. Recruitment is the quickest method, but development is a more sound method in order to build a philosophy. Under the present law, approximately 2-4 kadro positions are available each year. They must be trained, developed and advanced. This is impossible under the present conditions.

Another suggestion pertinent to this discussion is the administrative responsibility to accept the problem of staff development and make priorities on assigning staff positions by the Department. This should be done on need according to the five-year plan.

HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

In May 1964, the Home Economics Department consisted of two assistants without equipment, laboratories or guidance. In June 1966, the Home Economics Department consists of two Dr. Assistants, without equipment or laboratories, some guidance, and each teaching two courses.

This is some progress, but it can hardly be classified as development. During the two year period, recruitment has been attempted but due to the law, living conditions, administration, personnel, or some other reason, the interested, qualified persons were not hired. Staff development has not expanded.

A developed Home Economics Department is needed as much as any other faculty or department in the University. This can easily be argued considering the malnutrition, home living conditions, diseases, etc., that exists in Eastern Turkey. It is fortunate that the Medical Faculty was started this year, and now is the time to plan another important faculty or department for the welfare of the people.

No records are available for a formal beginning of the Home Economics Department. The records beginning in 1959 indicate there were some Home Economics activities before that time, however, no formal records were found.

There are two staff members, as indicated before. Their training is in the field of Human Nutrition and Clothing. There are no laboratories available for practical work in these fields. There is nothing in the present plans for such development.

There has never been an acting chairman who has had a real interest in the guiding of the staff members toward departmental development. Because of this, the departmental members have been allowed to do somewhat as they wish.

Until the school year 1964-65, no courses were taught by either of the staff members. Now they are teaching Human Nutrition, General Home Economics, Clothing, and Agricultural Extension Methods. Since there is no major department, there are no students enrolled in a Home Economics curriculum.

Research projects have been too few. There have been three projects; two have been completed and the third has been inactive for at least three years.

Extension activities for the Department have been limited. Short courses, training in program planning, and a few meetings have been accomplished. At present, a six-month plan of work has been completed to begin July 1.

Development of the Department.

At the present time, there is not enough trained, qualified personnel in Home Economics in Turkey to warrant a "Major" department with a curriculum. There is, however, enough to make a good service department until enough personnel can be trained.

A service department would do teaching (limited amounts) and research. To develop this type of department, the areas that need to be developed would be nutrition and preservation, child care and development, home management, and clothing. Laboratories are essential in all of these areas if the service is to be successful.

Attached to What?

The Home Economics Department is somewhat homeless. It would be wise to decide the most appropriate area of administrative responsibilities. At present, it is attached to the Agriculture Faculty.

It is, therfore, suggested that an evaluation of the location with reference to the faculty in which it is to be associated be thoroughly studied. It may be found that the Home Economics Department would fit best within the Medical Faculty.

EDİRNE
KIRKLARELİ
TEKİRDAĞ
İSTANBUL
KOCAELİ
ADAPAZARI
İZMİT
SAKARYA
ZONGULDAK
KASTAMONU
SİNOP
SAMSUN
BOLU
ÇANKIRI
ORDU
GİRESUN
ÇANAKKALE
BURSA
BİLECİK
BALIKESİR
ESKİŞEHİR
ANKARA
ÇORUM
AMASYA
TOKAT
KÜTAHYA
YOZGAT
SİVAS
MANİSA
AFYON
KIRŞEHİR
İZMİR
UŞAK
NEVŞEHİR
KAYSERİ
AYDIN
DENİZLİ
KONYA
NİĞDE
MALATYA
MUĞLA
BURDUR
İSPARTA
ANTALYA
ADANA
MARAŞ
ADIYAMAN
URFA
İÇEL
GAZİANTEP
HATAY
HOPA
ARTVİN
RİZE
TRABZON
KARS
GÜMÜŞHANE
ERZURUM
AĞRI
ERZİNCAN
TUNCELİ
BİNGÖL
BİTLİS
VAN
BLAZIG
DİYARBAKIR
MUŞ
HAKKARİ
MARDİN

TURKEY

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

Professor Amel L. Bresson

QUARTERLY REPORT
January 1 - March 31, 1966

This quarterly report takes in the ending of the first semester of the academic year of 1965-1966 and the beginning of the second semester of the same year. Final examinations were given in the two sections of Chemistry I to 178 students by this Department Chairman, and in Organic Chemistry to 76 students by Assistant Rifat Danişman during the final examination period, January 17-February 8. The laboratory work, established the first semester in Chemistry I, was also evaluated as part of the students final grade.

Of the 178 students taking the final examination, 36 or 20.2 percent received failures. In addition, as a special note at this time, 40 students received grades of 5; of these 40 students, 18 were in the field of Soils and Animal Science where the courses of Organic Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, and Biochemistry are required before graduation.

As outlined in my first quarterly report, there exists here at Ataturk University a dual grading system. Arts and Science have a passing mark of 60 while that of Agriculture is a 50. This department head feels that very few students who have assimilated only 50 percent of the information given them in Chemistry I have any chance of passing the following semester of Chemistry. It is for this reason that the following statistics on the first examination of the second semester Chemistry are given here.

1. All 34 of the 36 students who failed Chemistry I and are registered for Chemistry II failed the first examination in Chemistry II.

2. Seventeen of the 20 students in Soils and Animal Science who received grades of 5 for the first semester failed the first examination in Chemistry II. Of these listings, 3 were in Soils and 14 in Animal Science. Covering all fields of Agriculture, 34 of the 40 students receiving grades of 5 in Chemistry I failed the first examination in Chemistry II. And yet there were 10 students who attained a grade of 100 on this examination and there were 19 above 90. Therefore, this examination was not too difficult.

We cannot wait on laws that may be passed. It is for this reason that the Chemistry Department has asked that a prerequisite system be established at the University to take care of these failures in successive courses in Chemistry. The Agriculture Faculty has had such rules

formulated but not passed. An attempt to satisfy such conditions was made by giving Chemistry I again the second semester. In the same way, Chemistry II would also be given the first semester of the academic year 1966-1967. These attempts to have the students well trained in Chemistry I before passing on to Chemistry II have met with little success. All efforts will be made to obtain this prerequisite program for the next academic year. In this way, much time will be saved by not only the faculty members involved but in many of the student programs as well. In this way, also, second-, third-, and fourth-year students will not be taking courses like Biochemistry while repeating the courses of Chemistry I or II, and Analytical.

Biochemistry is now being offered this second semester after special request and the obtaining of an interpreter and translator. Ercan Guneyli, a fourth-year Fitotekni student and a 1966-67 Turkish Fulbright Fellow, was hired in this capacity. After starting the class, it was deemed absolutely necessary to put out a set of Biochemistry notes so the students could study these in their free time rather than rely on the copy system. Therefore, a Biochemistry text was compiled and is being translated into Turkish and duplicated in the Chemistry Department for issuance in future years and for this year's benefit to the students. More on this phase of the Chemistry program will be forthcoming in the next quarterly report.

During the winter season, the Purchasing Committee, headed by Dr. Ergene and composed of Drs. Oner, Ipek and Bresson, along with Rifat Danişman, purchased on a percentage basis some 800,000 Turkish lira of equipment and supplies of which 100,000 T.L. worth was assigned to Chemistry. This equipment and supplies were in time for second semester work in General and Analytical Chemistry. It was also possible to allocate some supplies and equipment to the newly established Medical School program, so that they could start their training of the medical students here at Ataturk.

I also served as jury chairman, along with Drs. Yalçinlar and Tosun, on the English Philology jury of Mefkure Guneş. The examinations were successful and Miss Guneş was made an assistant of the English Philology Division.

Mrs. Okyar, the Rector's wife, has asked me to take over the improvement of the area of the 16 farm family units associated in farm work of the University. And so 3200 square meters of land were cleared of rock and 15 large loads of manure from the University farm were salvaged from the burning of the large piles accumulated during the winter season. These land areas will be leveled and plowed for gardens for these farm families. Future reports will also be forthcoming on this project.

QUARTERLY REPORT
April 1 - June 30, 1966

This report covers the ending of the 1965-1966 academic year with records of current happenings during this quarter.

With the visit of Drs. Breckenridge and Janike to Ataturk University during April 10-20, this Chemistry Department Head gave a report to the combined reviewing faculty committees covering the following points:

a. Establishment of the Chemistry Laboratories in full swing.

b. Allocation of chemistry equipment and supplies to the newly established Faculty of Medicine of Ataturk University.

c. The need for the prerequisite system in the Chemistry Department.

d. Recommendations on language study for all assistants who will be participants in graduate study in foreign countries.

e. The need for a full graduate program to add formal training to that of the doctorate programs in Chemistry now in progress at Ataturk University.

This talk was well received, and out of it came the announcement of the fact that the Chemistry Department had been given full status in Fen Edebiyat with rights to establish a Chemistry major. The Chemistry curriculum will be studied and made out for approval during this next academic year.

On May 16, a request concerning the need for a prerequisite system in Chemistry was submitted to Rector Okyar and the Adminstrative Council. This Council passed on this request and granted the Chemistry Department the only prerequisite ruling in the University. The Student Council accepted this ruling and it will appear in the new rules of Student Government. The announcement was made to all Chemistry classes and there was no dissension. No make-up exams were given following the June examinations. Some make-up exams will be given in September, but these will be the last for Chemistry I and Chemistry II classes.

Assistant examinations were given to three teachers from the Ankara area and all passed and were accepted for appointment. They will report for duty in the fall.

Dr. Gulsaren Akder returned from Stuttgart University, Germany having completed her Ph. D. degree there in Organic Chemistry. She is now being counselled to take over all Organic Chemistry for this next academic year and has already started her English training program.

Assistant Rifat Danişman has published an article in conjunction with his research on "The Lignin Coals of the Erzurum Province in Respect to Their Ash, Caloric Values, and Qualifications From a Military Aspect". This publication contains some data and historical information which will be inculcated in his doctorate thesis.

Second semester finals were given the Chemistry II class and 78 of the 177 students failed. This more than bears out the statistical information given Rector Okyar and the Administrative Council and which brought about the prerequisite ruling in Chemistry.

Chemistry 101, Biochemistry, was completed this semester, examinations were given, and 12 of the 80 students failed in this course. The percent of failures would have been much higher, but extra credit work was given which greatly aided in the assimilation of material given.

Concerning the improvement of the area of the 16 farm family units associated in farm work of the University, all garden space made available was used and more ground was broken to take care of the extra requests. Since the water supply of this area is periodically shut off, arrangements have been made to use the tank watering system throughout the summer to keep the gardens watered well enough to produce well.

PLANT SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

Professor James G. Ross

QUARTERLY REPORT
April 1 - June 30, 1966

Immediately upon arrival at Ataturk University at the beginning of this quarter, I began teaching a course on Cereal Crop Production with Erol Gunel, of the Plant Science Department, as interpreter. Since almost one month of the semester had passed and the use of an interpreter in class is unsatisfactory at best, only 38 of the 65 students in the course received a passing grade. It is considered, however, that the concepts introduced during the lectures will be extremely valuable. An attempt was made to have the students apply the information given in class to practical problems which they will face during their professional careers. The concept of introducing a whole regimen of procedures to remove all limiting factors on yield was stressed. The necessity for increased yield of cereals from the standpoint of the development of the Turkish economy was given emphasis.

The teaching of this course was useful in causing an evaluation of the local economy from which objectives were formulated relative to my efforts during my tenure at Ataturk University. The patent objective of a plant breeder, to provide higher yielding genotypes, must be accompanied by provision of optimum environmental conditions both during the selection process and afterwards during commercial production. Therefore, the plant breeders work at Ataturk University also must entail efforts to involve the Soils Department and Agricultural Engineering Department as well as all branches of the Plant Science Department in determining optimum conditions. This coordinating function will be a part of my effort.

Plant breeding involves first, the evaluation of available genotypes and second, the incorporation of the available favorable genes into superior adapted varieties. In order to explore all possible sources of cereal plant materials which would be adapted to this area, the 5th Yugoslav Wheat Symposium was attended at Novi Sad on June 12-17. Contacts were made for collection of wheat varieties in the Balkan countries and Russia as well as western European nations. European sources of field plot machinery and equipment were also located. A report on this meeting indicating the advantages to Ataturk University incurred by the attendance of Dr. F. Tosun and myself has been submitted to both A.I.D. and University administrators.

An evaluation of varieties of spring wheat, oats and barley obtained from the American mid-west was started by the establishment of observational and replicated yield trials soon after my arrival. These involved 31 varieties from the Uniform Regional Spring Wheat Nursery,

46 varieties from the Advanced Spring Wheat Nursery, 19 varieties from the Spring Durum Nursery, and 98 accessions from the World Barley Collection for observation. Yield tests both under fertilized and unfertilized conditions were established. Twelve varieties of wheat and also of barley and 31 varieties of oats were seeded in 3 row plots replicated 4 times. The plots were split so interactions between varieties and response to fertilizer might be examined. In addition, an observational yield trial of 5 Meician wheats derived from the Rockefeller program was planted. All of these tests were given limited irrigation during their growing period in an effort to provide as favorable growing conditions as possible.

In these efforts, the benefit to the University will accrue through a continuity of program dependent upon the sustained efforts of well trained Turkish individuals. Proper attention to this phase has not been given. A counterpart who could benefit from my training and experience has only been recently appointed. Since this person is a new assistant who will be shortly involved in the participant program, the continuity necessary to the success of a breeding program will not be achieved. For progress to be made, a highly trained, capable individual with continuity of tenure should be available.

The greatest immediate benefit that Ataturk University could provide Eastern Turkey would be improvement in the production of basic food stuffs. All departments in the Agricultural Faculty should be stimulated to contribute towards this end. Ataturk University should vitalize its efforts by an examination of its role and definition of a single immediate objective. The economy of Eastern Turkey is essentially a subsistence economy in which cereal grains, mostly wheat and barley, form the basic food stuffs and animal production provides a too meager source of buying power. Increase of cereal production through greater yields per land unit on the irrigated as well as the better, unirrigated land would provide more food, releasing marginal as well as better classes of land for forage production for animals. Improvement in the quality and quantity of forage in conjunction with improved quality and greater productivity of animals would in turn be effected. A series of seminars and meetings within the Agricultural Faculty and the Research Institute would do much to define these objectives and mobilize the manpower of the University. It must be realized that the cultural influence of the University can only be felt as the economic condition of the area improves.